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ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

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Contents

EDITORIAL:

The Walter S. Sellers Memorial Tablet.

PAPERS:

The Survival of Justice and Unselfishness. By Henry Kraemer.

Meeting of P.A.R.D. By Frederick T. Gordon.

Report of P.A.R.D. Delegates to Meeting of Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association. By James C. Perry.

The Wellcome Laboratories.

Women Pharmacists.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, P.C.P.

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ITEMS.

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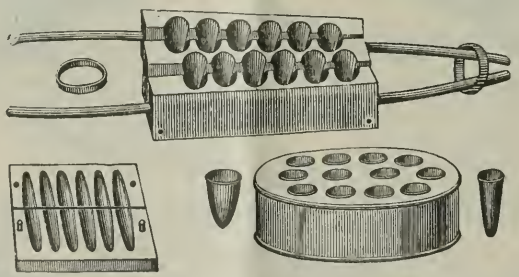

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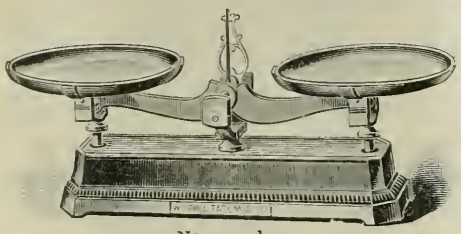

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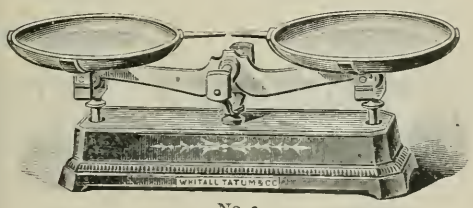

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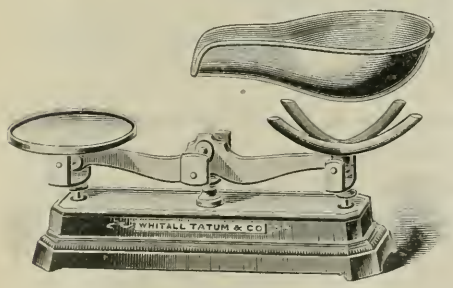

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

VOL. XXXVI. • • • JULY, 1900 • • • No. 7

Editorial.

THE WALTER S. SELLERS MEMORIAL TABLET.

If there is one characteristic that dominates the American citizen more than that of any other nation, probably, it is his love of country. In this country all men have free and equal rights under the law, and the highest possibilities of individual development are encouraged. Here, a man, however humble in origin, may honorably aspire to the highest honors, and if he proves himself pre-eminently worthy, may win them. As a rule, individual merit is an open door to individual success, and no bar of rank or station need stand in the way of advancement.

It is this matter of individual rights and the possibilities of individual development to their fullest limitations, with attendant material success, that has drawn to this country the ambitious and liberty-loving of all lands, and has wrought, through them, the country's marvellous progress during the past century.

This does not mean that patriotism is peculiar to the American people alone. It has been the priceless heritage of the people of all lands and of all times. But the American people have been peculiar in the extent of their freedom of individual action, and the universality of love of country this freedom has bred.

In the dawning of the twentieth century no one factor has done more to unify the patriotic impulses of this country, in all its States, than the recent Spanish-American War, and the existing rebellion in the Philippines. There is now no North and South in the sense in which they once existed, and no East or West. The youth of the nation especially have responded to the nation's call, and have done and are doing service

for her; and the value of the service, in opening up possibilities for civilizing influences and better living, no man to-day can properly estimate.

This prelude leads up to the fact that the Committee on Memorial Tablet to Walter S. Sellers has issued the following circular:

To the Graduates of the P.C.P.:

At the request of Paul J. Waldner, of '96, the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has inaugurated a movement to secure, by subscriptions, a Memorial Tablet to the late Walter S. Sellers, a graduate of the Class of '96, to be placed in the College. We appeal to you for a subscription for this purpose.

Your knowledge of the terrible disaster to the U. S. S. "Maine" (of which he was the Apothecary) in Havana Harbor, on Friday evening, February 15, 1898, which swept his soul into eternity along with those of 252 other brave men, is doubtless indelibly impressed upon your memories.

Walter S. Sellers lived as a hero should live, and died as one should die—at his post of duty. Ought not the memory of such a man, who honored the alumni of the P.C.P. by his membership, be perpetuated for all time in the institution he loved so well, and serve as a perpetual inspiration to all the future students of his *Alma Mater*, and from whom could such a tribute come with more appropriateness than the graduates of the P.C.P.?

Kindly send your subscription to Wm. E. Krewson, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

H. L. STILES,
J. W. ENGLAND,
DR. J. LOUIS D. MORISON,
Committee on Memorial Tablet to Walter S. Sellers, Alumni Association, P.C.P.

The committee does not want or need large subscriptions, but it does desire and expect a practical interest by the graduates of the P.C.P. in the movement to honor the memory of the man who honored his fellow-graduates by his services to his country.

The P.C.P. has, to-day, graduates in the United States service, in Manila and elsewhere, and what a thrill of pride it would cause them—what an inspiration to duty it would be—to feel that fellow-graduates held in sympathetic remembrance their martyred fellow-worker in the service, Walter S. Sellers, and honored them and their patriotic work by honoring the memory of poor Sellers!

Papers.

THE SURVIVAL OF JUSTICE AND UNSELFISHNESS.*

BY HENRY KRAEMER.

Mr. President, Members and Friends of the Graduating Class:

I suppose that it would be fitting for me to congratulate the members of the Class of 1900 upon the realization to-night of their fondest hopes in being deemed worthy to receive their diplomas from this College, but I am sure that there are those here whose presence conveys congratulations that are worth more to each of you than any eulogies, however well spoken or well meant they may be. I have, however, a duty to perform, the honor of which I fully appreciate, and the responsibilities of which I fully recognize.

I realize that you are about to go forth into the world to mark out for yourselves an independent career, and I know that what each of you desires is a parting word that will serve as an inspiration to you in your future work, and be, as it were, a blessing from your *Alma Mater*.

It is comparatively easy to outline a general code of ethics or of morals, but it is very difficult to say anything which will be of permanent value to each and all of you. This is not so much because the giving of counsel to a young man is like trying to

*Valedictory Address to Graduating Class of 1900, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

make an impression upon a body of water with a finger, but because—

"If to *do* were as easy as to *know* what were *good* to do—chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces."

The subject which I ask you to consider with me this evening is the survival of justice and unselfishness—using the term justice in the sense of "rendering to every one his due," and unselfishness as being disinterestedness. What I mean by this is, the survival of the spirit of impartiality as distinguished from the practice of injustice, or selfishness, either to any one else or to one's self.

Students of natural phenomena are beginning to recognize that there are two important kinds of factors which more or less permanently influence each organism and species—one being in the nature of constants and the other of inconstants. As examples of the former, we have the reproduction and destruction of life, and of the latter, the preservation and evolution of life.

Statistics regarding the various forms of life show conclusively that the number of individuals which survive and develop are few compared to those that are born and destroyed.

Likewise in the social (or immaterial) life of man we must recognize the influence of several constants and inconstants. Among the former may be mentioned avariciousness (the desire of gain or property) or covetousness (the desire to take everything and part with nothing), and ambition (the desire for position). Emerson well says, "Every child of the Saxon race is educated to wish to be first." Besides these constant factors we may note the inconstants, viz., the sense of justice and the spirit of unselfishness which have been already alluded to. As a result of the influence of these constants and inconstants upon the social life of man, we observe a corresponding analogy to what is observed in the biological life of the world. By reason of the undue predominance of the constants, avariciousness and ambition, we witness the innumerable failures in every walk of life. And we may, with equal truth, say that they whose lives have served as an inspiration to their fellowmen since earliest times have been those who have been guided by motives of justice and unselfishness. I think you will all agree with Emerson when he says: "I admire great men of all classes, those who stand for facts and thoughts. * * * But I find *him* greater when he can abolish himself and all heroes by letting in this element of reason * * * this subtilizer and irresistible upward force, * * * destroying individualism, the power so great that the potentate is nothing. Then *he* is a monarch who gives constitution to his people; a pontiff who preaches the equality of souls and releases his servants from their barbarous homages; an emperor who can spare his empire."

Before going further it will be well for us to understand what is meant by success as applied to the lives of individuals. From the records that we have it seems to me that the success of men has an analogy in the survival of the fittest or unlike in the biological world. When we speak of the survival of an organism we mean that it has successfully adapted itself to its material surroundings and has developed an organization suited to its preservation. When we, however, consider the lives of successful men we find they have most successfully adapted themselves to their immaterial surroundings and risen to great mental and moral occasions.

When the world needed a balanced soul to give us a rational philosophy, Plato interpreted the needs of his time in Asia and Europe and formulated a philosophy which has preoccupied every school of learning since his time.

Among others who have contributed to the needs of their times we have Demosthenes and Cicero in oratory; Haydn and Wagner in music, Newton and Columbus in science; Dante and Milton in poetry; Michael Angelo and Raphael in art, and Ruskin and Emerson in literature, etc., and there are many more whom we might mention who adapted themselves to the im-

material needs of the world and gave us results, discoveries and masterpieces which will survive in the souls of men for ages to come.

When this nation was suffering from the tyrant's sceptre, it was Patrick Henry who stood indefatigably for liberty and independence; it was Washington who led its countrymen to victory; it was Alexander Hamilton who shaped its finances, and it was Benjamin Franklin who established its prestige among the nations of the world. Each of these men possessed a keen appreciation of justice and was unselfish in his devotion to his country's needs.

All of us no doubt recall many instances of men who have prepared themselves for an important work in life, and yet no great occasion has arisen for them to become pre-eminent. While it is apparent that we cannot discern the potentiality of success, in each individual (in the sense in which I have employed the term) we must recognize that there was but one Wellington or Grant; one Goethe or Shakespere; one Luther, one Darwin, one Lincoln—as they alone attained conspicuous success in their respective callings after many others had tried and signally failed.

In order that we may more fully understand this subject it is necessary that we mention two other classes of men and women of whom it may be said with equal truth that their lives have been successful. We all recognize that there are those whose conduct in poverty, sickness and sorrow is apparently even more heroic, considering the difficulties under which they labored, than many an action which the world blazens forth with its praises. And furthermore, there are those who are in the position of those who serve and who have been the instruments which in many cases have contributed to the pre-eminence of those with whom they were associated.

No student of the life of Charles Darwin can fail to see that the intellect of his grandfather, as well as the money of his father and the influence of Sir Joseph Hooker, were important factors which contributed to the accomplishment of his remarkable work.

When we study the life of Pasteur we observe that his parents made the greatest of sacrifices to secure for him the best educational advantages, and that Pasteur, in the dedication of his most celebrated work to his father, appreciated this unselfish devotion.

Goethe said that he owed what he was to two persons—"to Shakespere among the dead, and to Charlotte Von Stein among the living." The face of Raphael's mother blends with the beauty of all his Madonnas. In this country we associate the name of Martha with that of George Washington. Instances of the recognition of this faithfulness and silent influence on the part of those who labored with those who obtained pre-eminence could easily be multiplied. It is apparent, therefore, that they who, by their faithfulness, have helped in the work of others should also be classed among the successful, though their names are not always known to fame. But, mark you, whether we grade the successes in life according to circumstances or the results obtained, every instance that we might give of men and women who have been truly successful accentuates the fact that they have devoted themselves unselfishly to their purposes and ideals, and that on every occasion they have acquitted themselves with justice and magnanimity.

I have always been impressed with an incident relating to the life of Alexander Hamilton. Inasmuch as this incident shows in a measure the unselfishness which was manifested in the founders of this nation, and which was so potent an influence for good on all the foreigners who visited this country, I may be permitted to mention it at this time.

It is said that one night in New York, during the early years of the Republic, Talleyrand was walking along the streets when his attention was directed to a light in an attic, and when he was told that Alexander Hamilton was at work there, exclaimed:

"I have seen the wonder of the world—a man in an attic working past midnight shaping the finances of a nation!" It may be inspiring for us to dwell for a moment on the fact that a good many great men have lived in attics and some have died there. Attics, says the dictionary, are places where lumber is stored, and the world has used them to store a good deal of its lumber at one time or another. Haydn grew up in an attic; Addison and Goldsmith wrote in garrets; Faraday and De Quincey knew them well; Dickens spent his youth among them; Benjamin Franklin, Robert Burns, Watt—the roll is endless of those of whom it may be said that the garret has been the nursery of genius.

Generally speaking, the lives of all truly great men have been lives of self-denial, intense and incessant labor. They have commonly passed the first half of life in the gross darkness of indigent humility—overlooked, mistaken, condemned by weaker men, thinking while others slept, reading while others rioted, feeling something within them that told them that they should not always be kept down among the dregs of the world, and then, when their time was come and some little accident, as we call it, has given them their first occasion, they have burst into the light and glory of public life, rich in all the labors and struggles of the mind. Being trained in the school of self-denial and adversity, they have manifested in all their authority a wisdom which was characterized by fairness and by consideration for others.

But some of you may ask, "Why do you formulate your definition of success from the biographies of men and women who have been conspicuous in professional vocations rather than in other walks of life?" And I may ask in reply, "Why do we think more of a man after he has led a successful charge at San Juan than when he was Assistant Secretary in the navy, or director of a city department?" I think Ruskin shows us why the world, generally speaking, holds the labors of the merchant, the politician and others in such comparatively low estimation, compared with that of the soldier and the professional man. He says: "The respect which we pay to the soldier, the lawyer, the physician and the clergyman is founded ultimately on their sacrifices. The soldier's trade, verily and essentially, is not slaying, but being slain. * * * Place him in fortress breach, with all the pleasures in the world behind him, and only death and his duty in front of him, he will keep his face to the front, and he knows that his choice may be put to him at any moment, and has beforehand taken his part—virtually takes such part continually—does in reality die daily."

In 1897 Dr. Franz Mueller, a young physician of Vienna, while studying the causes of bubonic plague, contracted the malady from the culture tubes, and when he became certain that he was infected he immediately locked himself in an isolated room, and posted a message on the window pane reading thus: "I am suffering from plague. Please do not send a doctor to me, as, in any event, my end will come in four or five days." A number of his associates were anxious to attend him, but he refused to admit them, and died alone, within the time he predicted. Mueller was a young man on the threshold of a brilliant career, and there was a chance that he might have been saved by treatment; but he refused to take it, because it entailed the risk of spreading the contagion abroad.

On the other hand, as says Ruskin, "The merchant is presumed to act always selfishly. His motive is understood to be wholly personal, and the public, therefore, involuntarily stamps him forever as belonging to an inferior grade of human personality. This they will find eventually they must give up doing; they must not cease to condemn selfishness, but they will have to discover a kind of commerce which is not exclusively selfish, or, rather, they will have to discover that there never was or can be any other kind of commerce; that this which they have called commerce was not commerce at all, but

cozening; and that a true merchant differs as much from a merchant according to the laws of modern political economy as the hero of the excursion to Antolycus. They will find that commerce is an occupation which gentlemen will every day see more need to engage in rather than in the business of talking to men or slaying them; that in true commerce, as in true preaching, in true fighting, it is necessary to admit the idea of occasional voluntary loss; that sixpence have to be lost as well as lives under a sense of duty; that the market may have its martyrdoms as well as the pulpit, and trade its heroism as well as war."

It seems to me that it does not require much experience or observation to see that, however powerful and prominent the constants (avariciousness and ambition) may seem in the lives of some, we must recognize in the masters and heroes men and women who were pre-eminently unselfish in their devotion to principle and just in their ministrations.

Let me further ask, what makes all the world love a lover? What is there so comforting in friendship? What is there so sweet in home? What is the keynote to affection? What is there so inspiring in patriotism? I am sure that you must acknowledge that here we have an overplus of the inconstants—justice and unselfishness.

In conclusion, let me say that you have in all of your lives the necessary distribution of the constants (avariciousness and ambition) and the inconstants (justice and unselfishness). If you allow yourselves to be unduly influenced by the former, you will find yourselves at last numbered among the failures in life. If, however, your life is dominated as much as possible by the inconstants, you will be a success, no matter what your calling or position may be. The truly successful man—he who is an inspiration to us always—is the man who not only looks after self and family, but recognizes his true relationship to the community in which he lives, and to the world at large. And, further, I desire to impress upon you that nothing will take the place of justice and unselfishness. Think not that you can take unjustly and selfishly from the poor, the ignorant, the sick and the sinful, and then cover up these acts by the practice of so-called charity and generosity. The world knows too well the difference between the establishment of a hospital or library and acts of injustice and selfishness.

Think not that the end justifies the means. The end is glorified (as all history testifies) only when the means have been unselfish and just. We may say, with Emerson, that "every experiment, by multitudes or by individuals, that has a sensual and selfish aim will fail. The pacific Fourier will be as inefficient as the pernicious Napoleon. As long as our civilization is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be mocked by delusions. Our riches will leave us sick; there will be bitterness in our laughter and our wine will burn in our mouth. Only that good profits which we can taste with all doors open and which serves all men."

I think it must be clear that the subject to which I have invited your attention is not merely an ideal, but rather the embodiment of a principle on which not only all real progress and all the successful efforts of humanity depend, but which is a part of every individual, and by the cultivation and development of which your lives will be enriched and ennobled.

And now you will depart, and on the truth of the teaching which we have tried to give you, add the structure it is possible for each of you to build. Be true and faithful to your highest ideals, to your noblest friends, and to your *Alma Mater*.

* * *

——H. Lionel Meredith, 1900, read an interesting paper at the recent meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at Hagerstown, upon the query as to whether or not glucose and glycerin improve the keeping qualities of syrup of ferrous iodide and exhibited a number of samples.

MEETING OF PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

By Recording Secretary Frederick T. Gordon.

The July meeting was called to order on July 6, 1900, at 2.45 P.M., by President McIntyre, most of the officers and about sixty of the members being present.

The Recording Secretary reported the sending of notifications of appointment or election to all the delegates or alternates nominated at the last meeting. A communication from the Burlington County (N. J.) Association of Retail Druggists was read; in it were given the names of three members appointed as delegates to attend the meetings of the P.A.R.D. for the next three months; also an expression of cordial support and co-operation with the work of our Association. The Recording Secretary was ordered to make suitable reply.

The Financial Secretary reported the receipt of $65 dues from sixty-one members and a balance of $65 turned over to the Treasurer.

The Treasurer reported a balance deposited amounting to $729.54.

The "Mercantile Tax Committee," having satisfactorily completed its work, was discharged.

The Committee on By-Laws, Mr. Rumsey, Chairman, reported that the work of revision had been completed and that the constitution and by-laws had been printed, and that copies were now on hand for distribution to the members. A vote of thanks was given to the Committee.

The Committee on County Organization reported that they had sent copies of a letter urging the formation of County Associations to six of the drug journals; of these, three had printed it in recent issues and the others would do so at an early date.

The Executive Committee, J. C. Perry, Chairman, reported the applications of three new members as passed on and approved: T. A. Tall, 8618 Germantown Avenue; J. J. Ottinger, Twentieth and Spruce Streets; Fred'k Radefeld, Fourth and Lombard Streets.

Complaints having reached the Executive Committee that "Moxie" was being sold from wagons at street corners to the detriment of the trade of druggists handling this beverage, the manager of the Moxie Company in this city had been communicated with and an interview asked. This gentleman called on the Chairman of the Executive Committee Thursday morning, and explained that the three wagons had been sent out for advertising purposes solely, and that the dispensing of "Moxie" was only a part of this advertisement, and that no interference or competition with the druggists was intended. He stated, also, that strict orders had been given to the drivers of the wagons not to stop near any drug store dispensing "Moxie." In regard to the matter of their advertisement, he said that the company had always advertised that "Moxie" was sold by "all druggists and grocers," except in one grocers' trade journal. The explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

The Executive Committee reported the sending of letters to each of the ward chairmen, requesting that they should call on the druggists of their wards and ascertain the feeling as to a price of 10 cents for ice cream soda, 25 cents for citrate of magnesia, and an increase of price on two or three staple articles, and to report their results to the Executive Committee so that some steps could be taken to make these prices effective throughout the city or in each ward. As yet, no reports had been received.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES.

The Delegates to the Atlantic City meeting of the American Medical Association, Dr. Lowe, Chairman, reported that they had received a very cordial invitation from Dr. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee on

Patent Synthetics, etc., to attend the meeting and to present the druggists' side of this question. Not being able, however, to reach the Secretary of the Association, and not feeling sure of the nature of their reception, the delegates decided not to attend the meeting. The bill for their expenses, $1.90, was accepted and ordered paid and the delegates discharged.

The delegates to the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Perry, Chairman, reported a very good attendance at the meeting from Philadelphia, and that a splendid reception had been accorded the P.A.R.D. delegates, the address being given much applause, particularly that portion relating to the great increase in membership of the Association. All the privileges of the floor, etc., were accorded the delegates, and their treatment was most cordial. Mr. Perry also reported that the P.A.R.D. delegation had been instrumental in having important action taken on the subject of "County Organization." Representatives had been appointed in every county on "Trade Interests," and these were to report on their work to the parent committee. Later, a resolution was adopted requesting these appointees to use their best endeavors to form associations of the retail druggists in their respective counties, and the support of the State Association was pledged to their assistance. The report of the delegation was accepted after some discussion on the work of "County Organization," and the delegates discharged with thanks.

NEW BUSINESS.

W. L. Cliffe reported very favorable progress in the celebrated case of Dickerson *vs.* Maurer, *in re* Phenacetin, reading a letter from the attorney for the defense, in which it was stated that the case was now completed, the records completed and printed, and that it had been ordered before the October term of Court.

W. A. Rumsey then presented a pamphlet by Dr. B. Franklin Stahl, of Philadelphia, on the copying of the formula of a prescription on the direction label. After discussion, it was decided not to take any action on this topic at present.

It was quite generally conceded that it would be impossible to obtain full prices for "patents" in the city under the present conditions, so the best thing to be done was for the druggists to adopt a uniform advanced price at a reasonable percentage of increase. It was stated that the N.A.R.D. plan is so far advanced that some price could be fixed and have its support; if two-thirds of the retail druggists of any city or county united on a scale of prices and agreed to the same, those not agreeing would be regarded as "cutters" and treated as such.

It was finally decided that the following scale of prices for proprietary articles would be the most advisable: 25 cents for 25-cent articles, 45 cents for 50-cent articles, and 85 cents for $1.00 articles. Mr. Perry then offered the following resolution: "That we submit to the retail druggists of Philadelphia, as being the recommendation of this meeting, the adoption of the prices 25 cents, 45 cents and 85 cents for 25-cent, 50-cent and $1.00 articles, respectively, and that we request an expression from every druggist of this city as to his agreement or opposition to this scale of prices."

This motion was unanimously adopted, and the Executive Committee was instructed to carry out the plan through the ward chairmen, every retail druggist in the city to be visited and asked to affix his signature to an agreement embodying the above scale, either affirmatively or negatively, as soon as possible. The adoption of these increased prices was favored by the meeting in the discussion preceding the resolution, and the early adoption of some plan looking to their general enforcement was urgently put by a majority of the members present.

There being no further business before the meeting, a motion to adjourn was then made and carried.

The next regular meeting will be held on Friday, August 3, 1900.

REPORT OF P.A.R.D. DELEGATION TO MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

By James C. Perry, Chairman of Delegation.

Your delegates left Broad Street Station on the morning of June 26, at 5 o'clock, to attend the 1900 meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, at Ebensburg, on June 26–29, accompanied by a large party of representatives of pharmacy from this city. Wholesale druggists, salesmen, professors from the P.C.P. and last, but not least, retail druggists made up the little band that was going forth to brave the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, and, as hostages for a mild and gentle reception, many of the pioneers took along their wives, sisters, cousins and aunts.

At Harrisburg, like so many others, we met with our first obstacle, which threatened to develop into a calamity too terrible to contemplate. Our train was divided into two sections, and we, the party, were all in the first section, whilst the dining-car was left behind in the second. The situation was about to become acute when our good friend and benefactor, Dr. C. A. Weidemann, came to the rescue, and by providing a lunch from what his "better half" had provided for him, saved the members of the delegation from perishing of hunger and thirst and thus prevented the adding of another long list of names to the roll of martyrs who had perished in the cause of science!

Later on, at Lewiston Junction, a philanthropist, disguised as a banana and sandwich peddler, heard of our plight, and sacrificed his wares for our preservation, at 5 cents a sacrifice for each sandwich. We were saved! Ebensburg was finally reached, in spite of our tribulations, at 5 P.M., and the Philadelphia delegation at once raised the price of soap and water in that village. That the ride was the hottest, dustiest and dirtiest ride we had ever taken was the general opinion.

The first business session was held Tuesday evening, President Boyd opening the meeting with his official address. A very good attendance was noted. Quite a fine address of welcome was made by the Mayor of Ebensburg, and, after these opening ceremonies, the association got down to business.

Your delegates were the first to be called upon, the Chairman of your Executive Committee responding with a full report of the work now being done by the P.A.R.D., the statement of which seemed to please the Association greatly, loud applause being given to the part in which the speaker referred to the sturdy growth of our association. In this report the necessity of the State Association using its influence and efforts to promote county organization and the forming of such was urged upon the meeting, with a very favorable reception.

President Boyd replied to the address with words of welcome, extending to the delegates the privileges of the floor at any and all times during the meeting. This was quite in contrast to the reception of delegates in a neighboring State at a recent meeting.

A suggestion in the President's address gave the "Committee on President's Address" a splendid opportunity to present the matter of County Organizations to the meeting. This committee, in its report, suggested that a representative be appointed in every county, whose duty it should be to look after the "trade interests" of his county, and to report on the same to the Chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests.

In connection with this subject, your delegates offered the following resolution at a later stage of the meeting:

"*Resolved*, That the county representatives should use their best efforts to form county associations and report on same to the Committee on County Association."

We believe this action to be directly in

line with our city work, and it will give our Committee an opportunity to get in touch with a member in each county in regard to county organization; we feel assured that good results will follow from this resolution and its adoption.

A number of commercial and scientific papers were read and discussed. A paper by our worthy member, Chas. Leedom, caused considerable discussion; our Recording Secretary had presented a paper which was read by F. W. E. Stedem, Chairman on "Papers and Queries," and Professor Moerk also submitted one, read by the same gentleman. This paper of Professor Moerk, "On Testing Spirits Nitrous Ether and Hydrogen Dioxide," was one of unusual interest, it describing a simple method for the examination of the articles mentioned.

The business of the meeting was pleasantly interspersed with entertainments provided by the Entertainment Committee. We had shooting, bowling, races, base-ball, cake-eating contests and plenty of dancing, to say nothing of the many little side lights cast by the brilliant minds of the attending pharmacists and scientists.

Thursday evening, the meeting reached its climax in the installation of officers elected for the ensuing year. These were as follows: President, P. H. Hammond, of West Chester; Vice-President, Dr. C. B. Lowe, of Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Charles Griffith, of Johnstown; Secretary, J. A. Miller, re-elected; Treasurer, J. L. Lemburger, of Lebanon, re-elected; and Local Secretary, D. J. Thomas, of Scranton.

A number of the members spent Friday in Johnstown, as guests of the Cambria County Retail Druggists' Association, and reported having had a delightful day's outing. Your delegates returned Friday evening, feeling very much pleased with their reception and quite satisfied with the results of the meeting.

THE WELLCOME LABORATORIES.

It is interesting to note the result of certain chemical research work inaugurated some years ago by Henry S. Wellcome, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of London, and his director of the laboratories, Dr. Frederick B. Power, a graduate, also, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of the same year, 1874. The *Chemist and Druggist*, of London, thus reports upon the "Wellcome Laboratories:"

The work which has during the past session been communicated to the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry by Dr. F. B. Power and his colleagues in the Wellcome Chemical-research Laboratories has sufficed to indicate that the departure which Henry S. Wellcome inaugurated in 1896 is justified. As far as we are aware, Mr. Wellcome had no settled plan to work upon when Dr. Power came from the United States to superintend the research laboratory which had yet to be born; but he had a spare building for the workers in Snow Hill —No. 42, the number for light and leading —and there Dr. Power, and Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, who had been assistant in the Pharmaceutical Society's research laboratories, began their work, and they were soon joined by Dr. Schryver, from the University College laboratories. Although most of the work completed has been communicated to the Chemical Society, the first of it was secured by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and we dare say the Pharmaceutical Society might have obtained several papers from the laboratories if the committee entrusted with research had shown the slightest interest in this new scientific venture. So far the cloven hoof of commercialism has not appeared in Mr. Wellcome's scheme, except that some months ago the Snow Hill

executive pressed the researchers so closely that a distinct building was leased for them in King Street adjoining, which is contiguous to the Saracen's Head Hotel, in which, readers of Dickens may remember, Mr. Squeers foregathered his pupils ere they took their cold journey to Dotheboys Hall. No. 6 King Street consists of four floors and a basement. We learn from a printed statement supplied to us that it is in the Venetian style. On entering it we passed the director's office on the left, and awaited attention in the library, which is well stocked with books of reference such as the Chemical Society's journal, the *Berichte*, and the like. There we were taken under Dr. Power's wing and conducted downstairs, where combustions, shakings and stirrings are constantly going on, an electric engine being used for the mechanical operations. The basement also provides cool storage for inflammable liquids, a constant-temperature apartment for critical experiments, and a dark-room for photographic and spectroscopic work. The laboratories proper are located on the first, second and third floors of the building. They are similar in their arrangement, are provided with gas and electricity for both illuminating and heating purposes, and completely equipped with all the necessary apparatus and appliances for conducting chemical investigations. There are pumps on each table for filtration under pressure, and special adaptations for vacuum distillations. A separate connection with the electric main supplies the current for heating iron plates used for the distillation of ether and other similar liquids. Each laboratory is provided with fine analytical and ordinary balances, which are carefully protected from dust and moisture by tightly-fitting glass cases. There are also telephones on each floor, communicating between the different laboratories and with the director's office and the basement.

On the first floor Dr. Jowett works, and the director when he has the time, and the third, is sacred to Dr. Schryver. Our curiosity elicited that Dr. Jowett is still going ahead with his pilocarpine work, and, in association with Prof. C. R. Marshall, the pharmacologist of St. Andrew's University, is communicating several papers to the British Medical Association meeting at Ipswich in July. Dr. Schryver has just completed the first part of a research on morphine derivatives—chloro and bromo morphides—which was communicated to the Chemical Society this week. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Wellcome's scheme is adding well to the general knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry. It is a costly hobby, for money has not been spared to provide the most recent appliances and apparatus for facilitating and perfecting research, so that it is almost with a sense of relief that we learn from the printed statement "that some of the problems which engage the time and attention of members of the staff are of technical application, having reference to the perfection of the chemical products of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. These naturally do not always afford material for publication, and many other difficult researches extend over considerable periods of time." We have, in our reports of scientific societies, kept pace with the published work, and the last bit on cerium oxalate is good evidence of the style of thing that is being done—it is novel, thorough and important in respect to pharmacopœia revision.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.

Some time ago, "Thespia," the well-known writer of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, had the following interesting chat in the pages of that journal, upon one of the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:

Because Dr. Susan Hayhurst "didn't look back" she became the world's first woman graduate in pharmacy.

Her experience is an entertaining response to several queries that have come to me this week from readers who saw no woman's name in the published list of officers and commencement orators at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy this month.

"Are there women pharmacists in Philadelphia?" asks one correspondent. And "How were they pioneered into the profession?" writes another.

One name, that of a quiet, petite Quakeress, but a subtle humorist, answers both interrogations—Dr. Susan Hayhurst, who for a quarter of a century has carried the quaint honors of apothecary at the Women's Hospital on North College Avenue.

This gray-haired survivor of the first class in which a woman bowed as a regular student of pharmacy met none of the rebuffs or badinage that were anticipated when she knocked for admittance. The doors opened gallantly and the "boys" never repented their promptness—for Dr. Hayhurst was a philosopher who always could manage to be looking in the other direction when anything happened that caused class disorder.

For instance, if she suddenly would enter a college hall and find a chair tied to a blazing chandelier—well, she "didn't see it." She simply moved on in calm graciousness and let some one else look out for the perpetrators. She always sat on the front bench, and stolidly looked at the wall or the text-book before her, when the face of the lecturer or the sounds from the back of the room told that the conspirators were at work. She did not approve all that she didn't see, of course; for once, a dog that was needed in the lesson reached the platform flushed and vengeful from the humiliations that he had received en route from the boys; and Dr. Hayhurst was close to the stage.

Dr. Hayhurst's silver jubilee will be one of the incidentals of the golden jubilee of the Women's Medical College next month, and her den of curios, which have been sent to her from all parts of the world by missionary friends, will receive many guests in its cozy corners during the large receptions of jubilee week.

The hours and hours of standing at work demanded by the life of a pharmacist have kept many women from entering the profession. The various vicious liquids and gases that menace feminine beauty in a chemical laboratory have been another drawback. But the number of women apothecaries has increased with a steadiness that leaves no doubt of the future of pharmacy.

Later, there appeared in the *Bulletin* a letter to "Thespia," from a graduate of the P.C.P., which was headed "A Man's Idea of Women Pharmacists," and read as follows:

I read with interest your sketch upon the subject of women pharmacists, and send you, under separate cover, a copy of the ALUMNI REPORT of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, containing a sketch upon the subject of the women graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Our College takes great pride in the fact that it was the first institution of the kind in the land to open its doors to women students in pharmacy, and their work has proven to be most satisfactory.

This year the number of women graduating is small, only two, Laura Alice Barker, of Pennsylvania, and Lulu Annette Morgan, of the same State. The future, however, will doubtless turn the attention of large numbers of the fair sex toward the study and practice of pharmacy. It is a field of professional work for which women as a class are especially well fitted. The hours of work are long, it is true, but there is a growing sentiment among pharmacists in many States to have the hours shortened. There is no public necessity for pharmacists working sixteen hours a day and seven days in a week, and the only reason they have thus

needlessly sacrificed many hours of many days of their lives to business (which could have been given as well to personal relaxation and pleasure) has been because they have educated the public to expect it. While the hours of work in the average retail drug store are long at present, yet the work is intermittent, and there is often plenty of time for studying one's "hobby" and making experimental studies in pharmaceutical science. The study of the physical and chemical properties of crude vegetable drugs and chemicals, so that they may be purified and converted into medicinal preparations that will be most palatable and effective for the sick, affords one of the most fascinating fields of scientific work, and one in which women, by reason of their great delicacy of the senses of sight, odor and taste, are especially qualified to excel.

Examination Questions of the P. C. P.

1899-1900.

The Third Year Examination Questions of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for the year 1899-1900, recently held, are as follows :

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A—(1) If 46·657 grams of Blue Mass be divided into 144 pills, what is the weight of each pill in grains? (2) Give the official name and ingredients, with quantities, of Blue Mass. (3) How would you take the specific gravity of Blue Mass? (4) State under what circumstances it might be desirable to take the specific gravity of Blue Mass. (5) If the administration in a proper dose of old Blue Mass, or improperly kept Mercury with Chalk, should produce nausea, vomiting, pain in the stomach or gastric irritation, what dangerous impurity would you suspect?

B—Give the synonym, unabbreviated official or Latin name, ingredients, brief outline of process and describe the appearance of diluted hydrobromic acid, black draught, blistering collodion, bay rum, Hoffmann's anodyne, Glyconin, Goulard's cerate and Basham's mixture.

C—Give the official name, English name, ingredients, brief outline of process and describe the appearance of Liquor Potassii Arsenitis, Tinctura Iodi, Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, Infusum Digitalis, Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus, Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis and Suppositoria Glycerini.

D—(1) Name four liquid alkaloids obtained from official drugs. (2) In what respect do liquid alkaloids differ from solid alkaloids chemically? (3) Name five official preparations from drugs containing liquid alkaloids. (4) Name the alkaloids obtained from Staphisagria. (5) What is the best preparation of Staphisagria? (6) What is the source of commercial Veratrine? (7) Give the color test for Veratrine. (8) Give the physical test.

E—(1) Name the active constituent of Cantharides. (2) State whether it is soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, ether, fixed oils, fats. (3) What is its subliming point? (4) What bearing has the solubility of Cantharidin in fats, and its subliming point, in influencing the official direction for making Cantharides Cerate? (5) State the medical properties of Cantharides. (6) Name three official preparations.

F—(1) State what kind of incompatibility is indicated by each of the following prescriptions, and how you would dispense such a prescription :

(1) ℞	Potassi Iodidi	ʒ iiss
	Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. vi
	Ext. Cinchon. Fld.	f℥ ss
	Elix. Aurantii ad	f℥ iv

(2) ℞ Ol. Tereb. f℥ ij
Tinct. Opii f℥ i
Iodini ℥ ss
M. ft. solutio.
Use externally.

(3) ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xl
Sodii Salicyl. ℥ iiss
Acid Sulph. Dil. f℥ ij
Aquæ Fœniculi f℥ viij
Fiat Solutio.

G—(1) What three classes of suppositories (based upon their method of manufacture) are now recognized? (2) Give briefly the process for making each class. (3) State the method preferred for making each of the following rectal suppositories (15-gr. size): (*a*) Iodoform, 5 gr., and Carbolic Acid, 1 gr., in each. (*b*) Glycerin suppositories (official process).

H—(1) What is the object of pharmaceutical legislation? (2) What are the limitations to National jurisdiction in such legislation? (3) What is an "ex post facto" law, and why is such a law unconstitutional? (4) Give the reasons for advocating the payment of all expenses of enforcing Pharmacy laws by the State. (5) Why is it important for each pharmacist to know accurately the "poison laws" of his State, and to strictly obey them?

J—Criticise and translate the following. Write out with English names the ingredients and quantities. State how you would compound them, or what course you would pursue. Give the meaning of the numbers or marks on the margins.

℞ Plumbi Acetas 85237
Zinci Acetas, āā gr. xv
Cupri Sulph. gr. x
Morphi Acetas gr. iij
Aqua destil f℥ viij
S.—Use as directed.

7/9/80 B. B. R.
℞ Phosphori gr. i
Benzol Acet. ℥ ij
Calcii Chlor. ℥ iij
Tr. Zingib. ℥ ss
Aquæ, ad ℥ xij
Misce ft. mist. sec. art.
S.—Capiat ℥ss bis. vel. ter in die ex cyatho aqua c. spt. vini gallici.

3/21/94 27398
℞ Syr. Pruni Virg. ℥ ij
Acid Hydrochl. ℥ ss
Syr. Scilla ℥ i
Tinct. Thebaici ℥ i
M. S.—Teaspoonful 3 times daily.—S. St.

81243

K—Criticise and translate the following. Write out with English names the ingredients and quantities. State how you would compound them. Give meaning of numbers and marks on margin.

℞ Argent. Oxid gr. xvi
Strychnia gr. i
Pulv. Capsici gr. xxiv
Ext. Gentian ℈ ij
Box a full m = xxxij.
Sig.—On box the contents of each pill. One after each meal.

60587
o = D.
℞ NaBr ℥ ij
KI ℥ ss
H_2O ℥ ij
M. Sig.—℥ i after meals.

℞ Acidi Carbolici f℥ ij
Ext. Opii ℥ ij
Ol. Olivæ Oss
Misce bene
□ △ K. 625.

CHEMISTRY.

A—(1) What is the distinction between an "Ether" and an "Ester" in organic chemistry? (2) Mention some of the distinctive chemical reactions of each class. (3) Give official examples of each class.

B—(1) What is an aldehyde, and how does it differ from a ketone? (2) Give an example of each class from both the fatty and the aromatic series. (3) What reactions are common to both classes? (4) By what difference in reactions can they be distinguished?

C—(1) What is meant in organic chemistry by the term "unsaturated acid?" (2) Give

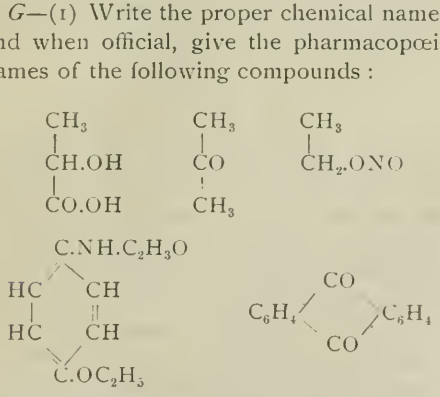
an official example of such an acid. (3) By what reagent is their presence recognized in the analysis of fats? (4) What is a "phenol-acid?" Illustrate by an official example. (5) What is an "alcohol acid?" Illustrate by an official example.

D—(1) To what class of compounds does cellulose belong? (2) By what reactions can its presence in any material be identified? (3) Give the formulas of the compounds resulting from the nitration of cellulose. (4) What are the technical names and uses of these products? (5) What compounds of this latter kind are official?

E—(1) Describe Acidum Benzoicum and write the reaction for its artificial production. (2) Describe Acidum Salicylicum and write the reaction for its artificial production. (3) State the physical and chemical tests by which the two can be distinguished. (4) Show by graphic formulas the relation of these two acids to each other.

F—(1) To what class of compounds does Acidum Gallicum belong? (2) Write the formula of Basic Gallate of Bismuth. (3) Show by formulas the relation of Gallic Acid and Pyrogallol. (4) To what class does this latter compound belong?

G—(1) Write the proper chemical names, and when official, give the pharmacopœial names of the following compounds:



H—Write the graphic formulas of Iodoform, Acetic Ether, Sodium Sulphocarbolate, Acetanilid and B-Napthol.

I—(1) Give the outline of the systematic examination for poisons by Dragendorff's scheme. (2) State the effect of Phosphorus poisoning, the antidote, and the tests for its detection. (3) State the effects of Arsenic poisoning, the antidote, and the tests of its detection.

K—(1) What are the chief sources of water supply for cities and towns, and what is their relative purity? (2) Mention some of the approved methods for the artificial purification of drinking water. (3) By what means is the natural purification of water effected? (4) State what are important determinations to be made in the sanitary analysis of a drinking water.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A—Ginger.—(1) Give the official and botanical names, habitat, natural order and constituents. (2) Name four commercial varieties. (3) What is meant by the terms "coated" and "uncoated" as applied to this drug? (4) What action does the drug have upon the epidermis, the salivary glands, the gastric glands? (5) Name an official fruit derived from the same natural order. (6) What part of the latter is used in Pulvis Aromaticus? (7) Name two preparations of which it is an ingredient.

B—Spores.—(1) State the official and botanical names, natural order, habitat and manner of collection of the spores which are official. (2) What is their shape, color and principal constituent? (3) How must they be treated to obtain the latter? (4) How are they acted upon when thrown upon water, or into a flame? (5) How can an adulteration of starch or pine pollen be detected? (6) What are the uses of this drug in pharmacy and medicine?

C—Ergota.—(1) Give the name of the fungus producing it, and the plant upon which it grows. (2) Describe briefly the three stages of growth of this fungus, and state which of these constitutes the official drug. (3) What are the best ways of keeping it, and how can rancidity be prevented? (4) Name its three most important constituents. (5) Why is this drug used as a hæmostatic, and what are the effects of its long-continued use when present as an adulteration of flour? (6) What is its action

upon unstriped muscular fibre, and upon what organ does it principally act? (7) Why is its indiscriminate sale reprehensible?

D—Cupuliferæ.—(1) Give the official and common names of a bark, an excrescence, a leaf and a volatile oil obtained from plants belonging to this order. (2) Explain briefly the cause of the growth of this excrescence, and state its constituents and medical properties. (3) Does the above-mentioned volatile oil pre-exist in the plant, and with what synthetical chemical is it identical? (4) With what other volatile oil is it nearly identical, and what is the difference between them? (5) State its medical properties.

E—Rhubarb.—(1) Give official name, natural order and habitat. (2) Name the three varieties formerly in commerce, and state which was considered the most valuable. (3) Name its principal organic constituents. (4) What are the points of good quality in Rhubarb? (5) How can you distinguish the official from the European-grown root? (6) State briefly the action of this drug upon the gastro-intestinal tract. (7) What color is imparted by it to the urine and the feces? (8) How is the medical action of the drug modified by torrifying it?

F—Animal Drugs.—Give the official and common names and part used of the drugs derived from the following sources, viz.: (1) Acipenser Huso; (2) Gadus Morrhua; (3) Physeter macrocephalus; (4) Apis mellifica; (5) Bos Taurus; (6) Sus scrola; (7) Ovis Aries; (8) Moschus moschiferus; (9) Coccus cacti; (10) Gallus Bankiva.

G—Digestive Ferments.—(1) Name two digestive ferments. (2) The animal, and part of the animal, from which each is derived. (3) The kinds of food upon which they act, and the part of the intestinal tract in which this action takes place. (4) What are the changes which take place in these foods to fit them for absorption? (5) In what doses, and at what times, are they best given? (6) What can be prescribed with each to increase its efficiency?

H—Vanilla.—(1) What is the nature of the plant which produces it, and what is its habitat? (2) Describe its cultivation and preparation for the market. (3) What is the appearance of the ripe, fresh fruit, and what are the characteristics of a good bean? (4) Name three varieties, and state which of these is preferred. (5) Upon what constituent does its aroma depend? Does it exist in the green pod? (6) From what sources can this constituent be artificially prepared? (7) What are the medicinal properties of this fruit?

J—Emergencies.—State briefly what you would do in the following cases if no other medical aid was procurable: (1) Hemorrhage from the radial artery; (2) Asphyxia from drowning; (3) Sprain of the ankle; (4) Aconite poisoning; (5) Arsenic poisoning.

K—Emergencies.—Should a case be brought to your store showing the following symptoms, viz.: Deep coma from which the patient could not be aroused, skin cold, face and lips livid, minutely contracted pupils, pulse slow and weak, respiration very slow, reflexes abolished, but no paralysis—what would be your decision as to the nature of the case, and your treatment, if required to act in absence of a physician?

COMMITTEE.

A—(1) How many 250 c.c. bottles will be required to hold a gallon of official Glycerin (no allowance being made for space in bottle, or loss)? (2) At what price per litre would it be necessary to sell official Chloroform, costing $1.40 per kilogram, to realize 20 per cent. on the sale? (3) If the price of the following prescription was 50 cents, what would be the proper price for double the quantity if the reduction were at the rate of 25 per cent., and what, if the reduction on four times the quantity were at the rate of 35 per cent.?

Write out the quantity of each ingredient that you would use for four times the original number of pills, expressing these in Apothecaries' Weight and characters:

℞	Phenacetine	50 grains
	Salol	48 grains
	Quinine Sulphate	24 grains

Make into 24 pills.

B—Give a concise description of the physical characteristics of the following, noting color, consistence, taste, odor, etc., of each: Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis, Acidum Stearicum, Tinctura Cardamomi, Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, Liquor Acidi Arsenosi, Ferri et Quininæ Citras, Linimentum Calcis, Mistura Ferri Composita, Oleum Sesami and Oleatum Hydrargyri.

C—(1) Give the botanical name, natural order and habitat of the plant from which Copaiba is obtained. (2) Briefly describe Copaiba and the method of production. (3) Give the unabbreviated official names of the preparations into which Copaiba enters, and how is each prepared? (4) Name the acid found in Copaiba. Into what saline combination does it enter in an official preparation? (5) What are the best methods of administering Copaiba? (6) To what constituent of Copaiba is its liquid character due?

D—(1) A pharmacist received the following prescription:

℞	Stront. Lact.	ʒ ij ℈ij
	Syr. Aurant.	fʒ ss
	Aq. q. s. ad	fʒ ij

Mft. Sol.

D. S.—fʒ i every three hours.

As his stock of the first ingredient is exhausted, he decides to make some extemporaneously, having an abundance of Strontium Carbonate C.P. and Lactic Acid (U.S.P.) (or 75 per cent.).

How much of each will be necessary to make the above quantity, and how would you proceed to fill the prescription?

Strontium Lactate has the formula

$$Sr(C_3H_5O_3)_2 3H_2O.$$

Use the following atomic weights in your calculation:

Sr. = 87·3; C = 11·97; O = 15·96; H = 1.

E—(1) Give Latin name, specific gravity, symbol and valence of Silver. (2) Name some of the localities from which it is obtained. (3) In what combination does Silver usually exist in nature? (4) What process is generally used in separating it from this combination? (5) Name and describe a compound formed by Silver with Oxygen, giving its symbol and formula. (6) What is the most important soluble salt of Silver? (7) Give the official name of, and process for, Mitigated Caustic. (8) Outline the process for Silver Nitrate, and state its usual impurities. (9) Give a test for the compounds of Silver. (10) What precaution is necessary in dispensing solutions of Silver Nitrate?

F—If you were consulted by a physician and asked as to the best methods or formulas (pharmaceutically) for giving the following substances to the sick by the mouth, what would you suggest: Oil of Turpentine, Castor Oil, Quinine Sulphate, Salicin, Tincture of Ferric Chloride, Opium, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Salicylate, Strychnine Sulphate and Silver Nitrate.

G—Pharmacognosy.—What are the distinguishing features of the leaves of Belladonna, Hyoscyamus and Stramonium: (1) In a crude condition. (2) In a powdered condition. (3) In chemical constituents.

H—Give the official title, botanical name of plant, natural order, habitat and active principles of each of the following drugs: Levant Wormseed, Quaker Button, May Apple, Wild Cherry Bark and Queen's Root.

J—What is a "syrup?" What is "simple" syrup? What is a "medicated" syrup? Name several processes in making syrups, giving the advantages or disadvantages of each process. What precautions are necessary in the use of heat? What kind of sugar is best to use? Why? What causes "vinous fermentation" in syrup? How may syrups be clarified? What is the specific gravity of Syrupus? Name ten (10) official syrups, giving Latin and English names.

K—Criticise the following prescriptions; state what precautions are necessary in compounding; write out full official name of each ingredient:

(1) ℞ Ext. Stramon. gr. xv
Liq. Plumbi, S. A. gtt. x
Acid Tannic gr. viij
Adeps Lanæ Hyd. ℥ss
M.—ft. ung. sec. art.

(2) ℞ Bismuth S. Nit. gr. xl
Sod. Bicarb. gr. xx
Pepsin gr. xv
Ft. Pil. No. XX. sec. art.

(3) ℞ Pil Cœrul. gr. xx
Ext. Henbane gr. x
Pulv. Cayenne gr. v
M.—Div. in Pil. No. X.

Sig.—Take two at night, with aperient in the morning.

OPERATIVE PHARMACY.

(1) *Alcoholmetrical Test.*

Estimate the amount of alcohol in the sample of white wine. Put all calculations on the sheet of paper, with your name and examination number, and put on the label the letter of the sample estimated.

(2) *Granulated Salt.*

Acid Salicylic . . . . . 7· Grams.
Sodium Carbonate, C.P. . . . 6·5 "
Distilled Water, q. s.

Make Sodium Salicylate. Put in a wide-mouth bottle.

(3) *Emulsion.*

Make 100 c.c. of an emulsion which shall contain 50 per cent. of Cod Liver Oil, by the English method; place in a bottle and a label on the bottle, giving quantity of each ingredient used.

(4) *Pills.*

Ferrous Sulphate . . . . . 4· Grams.
Potassium Carbonate . . . . 2· "
Sugar, Powdered . . . . . 1· Gram.
Tragacanth . . . . . ·25 "
Althæa, Powdered . . . . . ·25 "
Glycerin, Water } of each . . . . . 3 drops.

Make 25 pills; coat with silver.

N. B.—The silver leaf will be found in the pill box.

(5) *Plaster.*

Spread a breast plaster, about 6 inches in diameter. Soap plaster will be found in the dipper.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The examination in Analytical Chemistry included urinalysis and practical examinations of pharmacopœial preparations by volumetric processes, preceded by a written examination on volumetric methods.

SPECIMENS.

The following specimens were placed before each of the members of the class for recognition:

(1) *Pharmacy.*—Adeps Benzoinatus, Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ, Syrupus, Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, Pulvis Cretæ Compositus, Pulvis Rhei, Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, Tinctura Aurantii Amari, Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum.

(2) *Chemistry.*—Acidum Aceticum, Sodii Boras, Plumbi Oxidum, Potassii Chloras, Potassii Bitartras, Sodii Salicylas, Amylum, Saccharum, Napthalinum, Liquor Sodæ Chlorata.

(3) *Pharmacognosy.* — Bryonia, Lappa, Santalum Rubrum, Granatum, Xanthoxylum, Coca, Matico, Anisum, Chenopodium, Guarana.

(4) *Committee.*—Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus, Glycerinum, Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, Tinctura Ferri Chloridi, Acidum Boricum, Alumen, Potassii Ferrocyanidum, Aconitum, Rhamnus Purshiana, Conium.

Our Graduates.

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information coucerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing, they can keep in social touch with fellow-graduates and renew the friendships of college days.)

MEMORIAL ROSTER.

Costin.—On January 24, 1900, at Centreville, Queen Anne County, Md., John R. Costin, '91, aged 32 years.

LaRue.—On March 28, 1900, at Dillsburg, Pa., Willis Leslie LaRue, '95.

Balliet.—On June 25, 1900, at Atlantic City, N. J., Howard P. Balliet, '99, of Philadelphia, by drowning.

DuBois.—On June 28, 1900, at 1619 Norris Street, Samuel Conier DuBois, '89, aged 35 years. Interment was had at South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Hertsch.—On July 7, 1900, at the Episcopal Hospital (the result of heat prostration), Bernard A. Hertsch, '81, aged 40 years, of Park Avenue, Rockledge, Montgomery County, Pa. Interment was made at Greenmount Cemetery.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Jonas H. Garman, '87.
Joseph Jennings, '94.
C. H. Bennum, '90.
John D. Rishell, '89.
Houston T. Thayer, '94.
Walter Jos. Garver, '94.
Charles E. Roseman, '94.
Louis N. Berube, '81.
Chas. J. Seltzer, '91.
Charles Toelke, '98.
Hervey Beale Weiss, '98.
L. D. McClure, '91.
Henry H. Struter, '81.
Wm. L. Peabody, '95.
Arthur Norris Richardson, '95.
Silas J. Duffie, '86.
J. B. Ruse, '97.
Harry N. Stem, '92.

CHANGED ADDRESSES.

——The following have changed addresses; their addresses now are :

Wm. E. Linden, '81, Guil, Del.

John Benter, '81, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Boyce Elliott, '96, 35 Broadway, New York.

A. R. Johnson, '91, 2016 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Wm. H. Raser, '68, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

John W. Pilgrim, '96, 3126 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

Thomas M. Hatton, '94, 337 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Daniel A. Buehler, '96, Front and Vine Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Howard D. Huntsman, 820 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia.

Simmons Lee Cheek, '93, 2107 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

Geo. McL. Bowman, '90, 2516 East Somerset Street, Philadelphia.

Albert August Zulick, '91, 5432 Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia.

Wm. H. Sheehan, '99, to 2656 Bridge Street, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Frederick Windolph, '85, care of Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.

Howard Paul Balliet, '99, S. W. Cor. Sixteenth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

Henry E. Steinhilber, '82, Amsterdam Avenue, corner Eighty-fifth Street, New York.

John LaMonte Wertz, 1900, corner Twenty-second and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia.

Theodore W. Scott, '90, c/o U. S. R. S. "Richmond," League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peter Stang, '99, Cor. 116th Street and Manhattan Avenue, care of "Herman," Apothecary, New York.

PERSONALS.

——Charles E. Bellows, '81, is officially connected with the Board of Health at Bridgeton, N. J.

——Dr. Frank R. Weiser, '88, visited the College recently and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Windom, Minn.

——Boyce Elliott, '96, is with "The Commercial Trading Company," 35 Broadway, New York. Their Philadelphia office is 414 Bourse Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

——Wm. R. Warner, '56, President of Wm. R. Warner & Co., has sailed on the "City of Rome" for Paris, to see the Paris Exposition.

——H. K. Mulford, '87, is going "across the pond," and will spend some time on the Continent, probably visiting the Paris Exposition.

——Dr. Andrew J. Seeler, '83, graduated in dentistry this spring and is now in the practice of that profession at 525 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, having retired from the drug business.

——John Benter, '81, of Beaver Falls, Pa., formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., paid a visit to the College recently. He is a prominent member of the order of Elks, Rochester Lodge, No. 283, B. P. O.

——At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association, Henry Wm. Mehl, '82, was elected President, and Mrs. Mary O. Miner, '90, was elected First Vice-President; a good showing for the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

——Frank C. Schad has purchased the Robbins Pharmacy at Shamokin. He took charge May 1. Mr. Schad is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Class of 1900. He will make numerous impro ments in his store, including the installat of a fine soda fountain.

——Adam Rankin Johnson, '91, one of the recent graduates in medic from the Medico-Chirurgical College, in t city. His name was omitted in the list published in the June issue of the REPO His home is in Henderson, Ky., but he pects to remain in this city at one of the h pitals for a year or two.

——An artist's large proof copy of a p tograph of Major William McKinley, tak by F. Gutekunst, '53, of this city, has be sent to Charles E. Barber, of the Uni States Mint, to be used as a model in making of the new campaign medal. Pre dent McKinley is said to consider this p ture the best likeness of him that has e been made. It is a left side profile pictu taken in a perfectly easy pose. The stro nose and mouth, the thoughtful brow a the keen eyes of President McKinley admirably shown. A touch of grace is add by the open collar and loose bow neckt A button of the Loyal Legion stands well against the black material of the co

——D. E. Prall, states *Merck's Report*, w born at Pontiac, Michigan, April 21, 18 Early in life he moved to Saginaw with parents, and was educated in the pul schools of that city. At the age of 14 he b gan his pharmacal career in the store of A. Dunk, but later entered the employ of E. Sargent, in Chicago, Ill. After a few ye here, he matriculated at the Philadelp College of Pharmacy, graduating in 18 being the valedictorian of the class. returned to Saginaw in 1881 and engaged business on his own account. The firm D. E. Prall & Co., of which he is the hea is engaged extensively in the manufacture various preparations, besides doing a who sale and retail business. Mr. Prall delig in amateur athletics, and to this proclivi may be attributed his youthful appearan He is an enthusiastic believer in the bene

EMPLOYEES OF H. K. MULFORD COMPANY.
First Annual Excursion, Glenolden, Pa.

of organization, as evidenced by the prominent part he took in the formation of the influential Saginaw Association of Druggists. Mr. Prall is an ex-President of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, and is now a member of the Executive Committee of the N.A.R.D.

NOTES.

——Howard P. Balliet, '99, of 730 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, was drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 25, while trying to save a young woman with whom he was bathing. He had gone to the shore the day before and was to be best man at a wedding on the evening of the day he lost his life. He and his companion had waded out into the water for a distance, when they struck a hole, into which they went over their heads. Neither could swim, but Dr. Balliet kept his companion afloat until assistance came and she was saved. He, however, disappeared, and his body was not recovered until an hour later. Young Balliet went from Bethlehem to Philadelphia four years ago to study pharmacy. In 1899 he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with the degree of doctor of pharmacy. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, June 13, 1900. He was about twenty-four years old and unmarried.

——It is pleasing to report that our fellow-member of the Alumni Association, Prof. Frank G. Ryan, has not been idle, apparently, since his recent removal from Philadelphia to Detroit. We notice that he was a member of a committee on reception, of the excursion of the employees of Parke, Davis & Co., to Tashmoo Park, on Steamer "Tashmoo," June 15, 1900, and we fancy we can see "his fine Italian hand" in the program of events. This excursion was a splendid success from every point of view. Base ball, music, dancing, rowing, bathing and all forms of entertainment were provided. The firm donated the day with full salary allowed and furnished free transportation to all employees.

Items.

——In order to assist the N.A.R.D. in the work of benefiting the trade generally, and also that their locality may receive some immediate benefits that are in view, it will be necessary for the druggists in each county to organize. A number of proprietors are ready to insist that any price that is agreed upon as the limit, below which their goods must not be sold in your county, will be maintained. Retailers violating will not be supplied by jobbers ; jobbers violating by selling to these retailers will be refused goods by the proprietors. Other work of equal importance and benefit to the trade is being blocked out—all the success of which depends upon the assistance of the entire trade. We ask every druggist personally not to let this opportunity pass. Never before has there been such an organization and awakening of the trade to the necessity of standing together. Let every druggist put his shoulder to the wheel and help ! Let there be enthusiasm in the work ! Neighbors should consult, select a convenient time and place and ask every druggist in their county to meet them and form an organization ; make every effort to get all and keep all in the ranks. Every local city, town or county association will be found to be of good service in helping the druggists thereof to obtain and maintain better prices ; every association will bring those together who must work in harmony to succeed. For further information address J. C. Perry, Chairman Executive Committee, Philadelphia Association of Retail

Druggists, 4154 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., or Thos. V. Wooten, National Secretary, 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

——One of the most significant signs of the times in the industrial world is the growing consideration of capital for the interests of labor and the growing consideration of labor for the interests of capital. While the laborer is worthy of his hire, the hirer is entitled to receive the very best service the laborer can give. In other words, the interests of labor and capital are interdependent; whatever affects the value of the one, instinctively affects the value of the other. In a broad sense, there is no distinction between the labor of labor and the labor of capital. Both are laborers and both are entitled to equal rights. Both must work for the good of each other or both must suffer.

It has taken long years of costly experience to learn these economic truths, but once learned, there is established mutual respect and mutual co-operation in work whereby each factor receives a full and fair equivalent; and this once done, the existence of labor organizations becomes practically superfluous. It is worthy of note that, in this country more than any other, large manufacturing firms are taking a personal interest in the welfare of their employees. There *are* corporations that have souls—the old saw to the contrary notwithstanding—and their number is constantly increasing.

In line, doubtless, with these advanced ideas, it is pleasing to report that an annual picnic of the employees of H. K. Mulford Company was held on Saturday, June 23, 1900, at the extensive and beautiful vaccine farm of the company, at Glenolden, Pa., the invitation being extended by the H. K. Mulford Company, which donated the day with full salary and free transportation. Upwards of 300 left Broad Street Station in the morning upon a special train, provided by the H. K. Mulford Company. The events of the day comprised out-of-door sports, like quoits, croquet, rope jumping, swinging, tether ball, foot-ball, battledore and shuttlecock, bean bags and dancing.

This was followed by dinner, and the afternoon was given over to special events such as high kicking, running broad jump, 100-yard dash, 250-yard dash, Jack o' lantern rush, potato scramble and egg omelet and bicycle races. Handsome prizes were given the girl contestants. The exciting event of the day, however, was the base ball game, between the two rival teams of the employees, the "Nonpareil" (Blue and Yellow) and the "Resolute" (Crimson). The teams were :

NONPAREIL (YELLOW AND BLUE).

Thomas Stone, catcher ; William P. Stevenson, pitcher ; William Bond, first base ; Morris Josephson, second base ; Harry Kirkbride, third base ; Albert M. Johnson, shortstop ; William C. MacDole, right field ; James H. Cotton, left field ; Benjamin P. Duffield, centre field ; Edward Prat, mascot.

RESOLUTE (CRIMSON).

P. Young, catcher ; J. Vogt, pitcher ; C. E. Hayward, first base ; C. O. Elgin, second base ; A. F. Garton, third base ; L. P. Faucett, shortstop ; J. F. Lenny, left field ; J. Wright, centre field ; H. A. Fenner or W. Savage, right field ; W. G. Tyson, umpire.

The "Crimson" won, score 13 to 7, and was presented with a beautiful solid silver loving cup, to be kept and competed for year by year by succeeding rival teams.

After the game, luncheon was had and return was made to the city in the evening, thus ending, as some of the more enthusiastic ones expressed it, "the jolliest and happiest picnic and the best-humored crowd of people we ever met."

The members of the firm, H. K. Mulford, Milton Campbell and E. V. Pechin—all graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—took an active part in the day's fun and did everything in their power to make the occasion "a red letter day" with every one of the employees.

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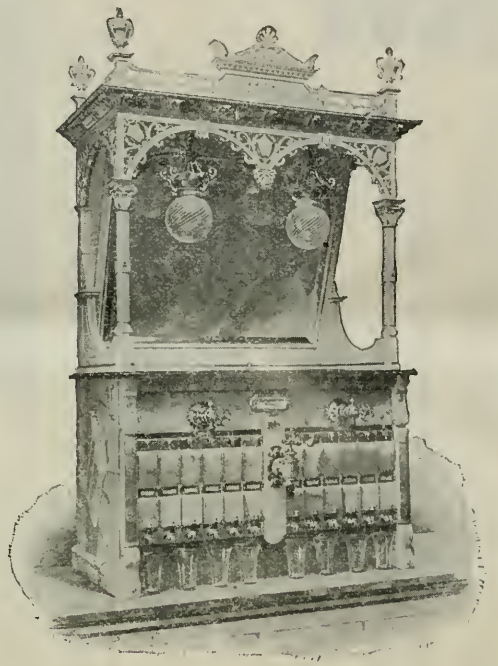

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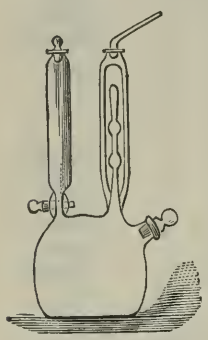

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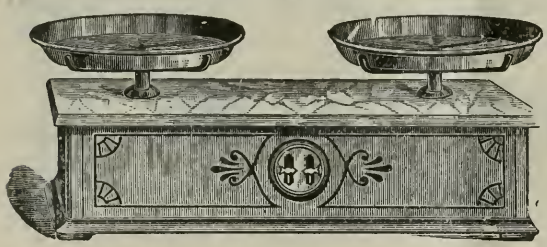

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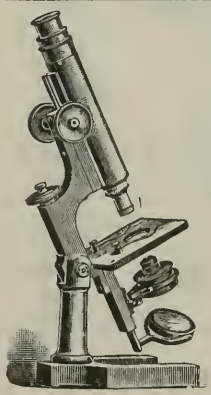

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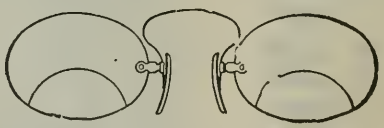

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WYETH'S

PREPARED FOOD

FOR

Infants and Invalids

PREPARED FROM

MALT, MILK AND CEREALS

NEW SCIENTIFIC RELIABLE

A food formed to meet the conditions which these two phases of life present, must be chemically and physiologically adapted; the nutritive elements must be fixed and concentrated; the assimilable properties must be so adjusted that there must be a quick absorption and appropriation, and there must be no excess of substance to tax the power of digestion.

The superior of mother's milk; a combination affording the physician every advantage and embodying the established principles of infant feeding and hygiene.

Its diastasic properties prevent curdling, correct the ills of malnutrition and tone the weak and wasted organs of digestion.

Wyeth's Prepared Food is not a predigested Food, but one that will digest itself under all conditions—the Malt, rich in diastase, acting in conjunction with the pancreatic secretions, digests the fats and albumenoids of the milk, converting the starch of the cereals into sugar (Maltose) and neutralizing the tendency of the acids of the stomach to form curds—thus rendering the Food of infinite value to the infant and invalid alike, supplying the necessary nutrition and material to strengthen and build up the human economy.

Its digestive properties may be shown by simple test, the progress of conversion being readily noticeable.

PUT UP IN GLASS CONTAINERS AS FOLLOWS:

In 8-oz. bottles, 35c. size, $2.80 per doz. In 16-oz. bottles, 65c. size, $5.20 per doz.

Hospital size, 6 lbs., $2.00 per bottle

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QUADRUPLE EXTRACTS

SNOW VIOLET, PEARLS-OF-VIOLETS

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CARNATION PINK, ORCHARD BLOSSOMS
HELIOTROPE BLOSSOMS, WHITE ROSE BUDS
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OUR GENUINE VIOLET WATER
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EAU DE TOILETTE PEARLS-OF-VIOLETS
PRE-EMINENTLY THE TOILET REQUISITES OF AMERICA

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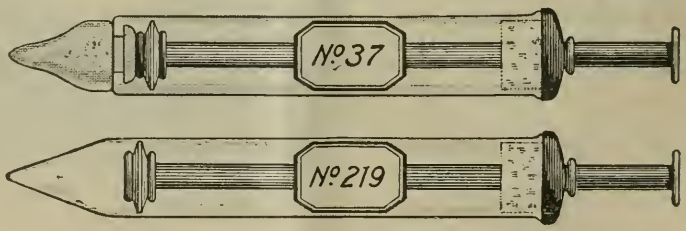

½-OUNCE CAPACITY

Made with Rubber Washers or Packing

These Syringes will not leak, are much cheaper than Hard Rubber, and can be kept cleaner.

No. 37, with Soft Rubber Tip, dozen in a box . . . . . dozen, $0.75
" " " " " each in wood case . . . . . " .85
No. 219, Glass Conical Point, dozen in a box . . . . . " .50
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on chocolate soda by using Koko and serving your customers courteously, daintily and liberally. Koko is a "well of satisfaction" to all—to him who serves; to those who drink. It is the only chocolate made with the sole end in view of producing the best possible chocolate for use at the soda fountain. That is why we use only the finest cocoa beans; why we take such pains with the blending and the roasting; why we press out all the "butter," and why we grind the powder so "exceeding fine." The result is a chocolate without a peer for strength, flavor, solubility and freedom from grease.

1 lb., 50c.; 5 lbs., $2.25; 10 lbs., $4.25; 25 lbs., $10.00.

Our Pure Concentrated Fruit Syrups

and our Pure Fruit Juices are as good as our Koko. Here is the list.

Apricot	Cranberry	Morella Cherry Phosphate	Raspberry
Banana	Fruit Phosphate	Orange	Raspberry Phosphate
Blackberry	Grape (Catawba)	Orangeade	Raspberry Vinegar
Black Raspberry	Grape (Concord)	Orange Phosphate	Red Currant
Blood Orange	Grape (Delaware)	Peach	RED MESSINA ORANGE
Calisaya Phosphate	Grape (Wild)	Pear (Bartlett)	*Sherbet
Celery and Orange Phosphate	Grape (Unfermented)	Pear (Jargonelle)	Sicily Lemon Phosphate
CHERRY RIPE	Huckleberry	Pear (Seckel)	Strawberry
Cherry (Morella)	Imperial Sicily Lemon	Pineapple	*Vanilla
*Claret Phosphate	Lemon	Plum	Wild Cherry Phosphate
*Coffee	Lime	Quince	"L. A. W."—the latest

Flavors marked * put up as Syrups only.

FRUIT JUICES (in quart champagne bottles)
1 dozen, $6.00; 3 dozen lots, $5.75 per dozen; 6 dozen lots, $5.50 per dozen.

CONCENTRATED SYRUPS (in gallon jugs)
1 gallon, $1.75; 12 gallon lots, $1.65 per gallon; 25 gallon lots, $1.60 per gallon.

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ENZYMOL is effective in all situations where it can be brought and held in contact with the septic matter.

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